Comparing and Ordering Fractions

If all the fractions you want to compare have the same denominator, then it is easy to work out the order. The fraction with the smallest numerator is the smallest fraction.

Example:
$$\frac{3}{16}$$
, $\frac{8}{16}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{14}{16}$, $\frac{32}{16}$
In increasing order ($\uparrow = going up$) this would
be: $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{8}{16}$, $\frac{14}{16}$, $\frac{32}{16}$ (Always check
that your answer
has the same
number of items
in the list).
In decreasing order ($\downarrow = going down$) this would
be: $\frac{32}{16}$, $\frac{14}{16}$, $\frac{8}{16}$, $\frac{3}{16}$, $\frac{1}{16}$

If the fractions have differing numerators **and** denominators, then you have to create equivalent fractions by converting all the denominators to be the same <u>and then</u> put them in order.

$$\frac{3}{5}, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{6}{20}$$
These can all be
converted to $\frac{1}{20}$.
$$\frac{3}{5} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{5}{10} = \frac{1}{20}$$

$$\frac{6}{20} = \frac{1}{20}$$

In increasing order this would be

$$\frac{2}{20}$$
, $\frac{6}{20}$, $\frac{12}{20}$ or $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{6}{20}$, $\frac{3}{5}$
(in their original)
form

In decreasing order this would be

$$\frac{12}{20}$$
, $\frac{6}{20}$, $\frac{2}{20}$ or $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{6}{20}$, $\frac{1}{10}$
(in their original
form)

If the **numerators** are all the same and the denominators are different, you need to think about what the denominators tell us about the fraction (the smaller the denominator, the bigger the piece - think pizza. One half of a pizza is more than one quarter).

$$\frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{4}$$

So, the smallest fraction has the greatest denominator!

Example taken from Decimal workbook A p. 65.